

BEGINNERS GREEK BOOK

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EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS.

Pronunciations are indicated in the International phonetic alphabet. It must be remembered that some of its characters (*x*, *ε*, *δ*) have values very different from those associated with them in English or in Greek. In this alphabet a dot after a letter, *e. g.*, [*a*·], indicates the length of the sound it symbolizes; in Greek a bar over a vowel (*ā*, *ī*, *ū*) has the same meaning.

Square brackets [] enclose **present** (cf. 2.17) pronunciation; bars / / enclose **older** pronunciations.

A star * indicates **reconstructed** forms.

CHAPTER I.

THE WRITING OF GREEK.

1.1. Greek Literature is known to us from manuscripts written in the *Ionic Alphabet*, and we employ the same alphabet for the printing of its works.

1.21. The *Ionic Alphabet* contains according to the usual count the following letters :

FORMS.	NAMES.	FORMS.	NAMES.
A α	<i>alpha</i>	N ν	<i>nu</i>
B β	<i>beta</i>	Ξ ξ	<i>xi</i>
Γ γ	<i>gamma</i>	O \omicron	<i>omicron</i>
Δ δ	<i>delta</i>	Π π	<i>pi</i>
E ϵ	<i>epsilon</i>	P ρ	<i>rho</i>
Z ζ	<i>zeta</i>	Σ σ ς	<i>sigma</i>
H η	<i>eta</i>	T τ	<i>tau</i>
Θ θ	<i>theta</i>	Υ υ	<i>upsilon</i>
I ι	<i>iota</i>	Φ ϕ	<i>phi</i>
K κ	<i>kappa</i>	X χ	<i>chi</i>
Λ λ	<i>lambda</i>	Ψ ψ	<i>psi</i>
M μ	<i>mu</i>	Ω ω	<i>omega</i>

1.22. In the long diphthongs, cf. 2.6., *iota* is written below the line (α , η , ω ,), *iota subscript*, except when capitals are employed.

1.23. Of the two forms of *sigma*, ς is used at the end of words, σ elsewhere.

1.3. To these must be added :

1.31. Two digraphs (*œ*, *ov*) or combinations of two letters to represent a single sound.

Notice the frequent use of digraphs in English, *e. g.* *head* [hed].

1.32. The *rough* (') and *smooth* (') *breathings* used chiefly in connection with initial vowels. They are placed above small letters and in front of capitals. In the case of short diphthongs they are placed above the second letter.

Cf. also 2.44.

1.33. Furthermore the letter (*ϕ*) *vau* or *digamma* borrowed from other alphabets.

1.4. Other symbols employed are :

1.41. The three marks of accentuation : the *acute* ('), the *circumflex* (^), and the *grave* (') accents. These are placed in the same fashion as the breathing ; when both accent and breathing are used with the same vowel, the circumflex is put above the breathing, the acute or grave after the breathing, (^ ' ' ^).

1.42. The mark of *diaeresis* (") used as in English to show that the vowel over which it is placed begins a new syllable as in *naïve*.

1.43. The mark of *crasis* (') placed over a vowel or the second letter of a diphthong to show that it is the result of contraction between two words.

1.44. The *apostrophe* (') placed after a word to denote the elision of a final vowel.

1.45. The marks of punctuation, *viz.* the *period* (.), *interrogation mark* (;), *comma* (,) and *colon* (:) ; all used as in English, except that there is no distinction between colon and semi-colon.

CHAPTER II.

THE SOUNDS OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE AND THEIR REPRESENTATION.

2.11. In the opinion of the average man who can read and write, a word exists first in its written form, and his act of speech is a “pronunciation” of a combination of letters which have (or should have) definite values. Freedom from this delusion is of the utmost importance. The first thing is the act of speech, the production by movements of the speech organs of a continued sound, and the writing is merely a mechanical device to suggest the performance of such an act. In dealing with a language and its written representation we must therefore ask not: *How is a certain letter pronounced?* but: *What sound or sounds are represented by that letter?* Before we can do this for the Ionic Alphabet we must know how Greek was pronounced.

2.12. The pronunciation of any language, however, varies with differences of time and place, and consequently there was no more one pronunciation of Greek than there is one pronunciation of English. The ideal thing would be to read each Greek document as its own author would have read it, but this ideal is obviously unobtainable. Greek literature however reached its culmination during the fourth and fifth centuries B. C., at Athens, and in dealing with the literary language of Greece the next best thing would be to read its works as they were read (or would have been read) about 400 B. C. in Athens.

2.13. The study of Greek was introduced into western Europe at the time of the Renaissance by Greeks who of course employed the pronunciation then in vogue in their own country. From that time to the present the claim has repeatedly been made that we should read ancient Greek literature by giving to the letters the value which they have in Modern Greek. That the modern pronunciation differs exceedingly from the ancient is a fact capable of the clearest historical demonstration, and as early as 1528 the great scholar Erasmus maintained that it was necessary to determine historically what the ancient pronunciation was, and to be guided in our practice by the results of such investigation. Of the correctness of this principle there is now no serious question.

In Greece itself the question is complicated by political considerations, and the judgment of some foreigners has been warped either by their enthusiasm for Greece or by their ignorance of Historical Grammar and of the principles of Linguistic Science.

2.14. As means for ascertaining the ancient pronunciation we have: direct statements of ancient grammarians; variations in spelling, especially on the part of uneducated people; phonetic changes within the same word or combination of words; transcriptions of Greek words into other languages or *vice versa*; puns and etymologies resting upon similarity of sound; imitations of sounds, *e. g.*, of the cries of animals; conclusions drawn from the comparison of Greek with the other related languages.

Part of this evidence comes only from a period later than that indicated above.

2.15. About the imperfections of the results thus attained it is unnecessary to have any delusions. With all our opportunities for observing the modern pronunciation of French or German, and the elaborate devices for recording the results of such observations, it is impossible to teach anyone to pronounce these languages like

a native without the oral instruction of a teacher who can so pronounce them. For ancient Greek our sources are infinitely more limited, and our results must remain correspondingly imperfect. Our purpose, however, is not to communicate orally with ancient Greeks—who are all dead—but to appreciate the written monuments of their literature and to understand the history of their language. For these last purposes our pronunciation suffices, in spite of the fact that it would be totally inadequate for the purpose first named.

2.16. The imperfections of our pronunciation may be grouped under two headings.

2.161. Our investigations may show the general nature of a Greek sound, but fail to reveal the finer distinctions of its articulation. For instance we know that the Greek language had *t*-sounds. Now *t*-sounds may be produced by placing the tongue against the back of the teeth, or further back against the *alveolae*; so that there is quite a range of articulation with corresponding difference of the acoustic effect produced. Some languages use one method, others others; in French for instance the sounds are produced further forward than is the case in English. In Greek we cannot determine the precise articulation, and there is consequently a gap in our knowledge. We fill such gaps in by employing in our practice the sounds we use in our native language.

2.162. Our investigations may also show the existence of a Greek sound which does not occur in our native language. We are then under the necessity of learning how to produce this unusual sound, of substituting the nearest sound existing in our native language, or of dropping the sound. All three methods have been employed without consistency. For instance the vowel [y] does not occur in English, but is familiar from French and German, and the attempt is generally made to produce it in our pronunciation of Greek. On the other hand [e·] and [o·] are

diphthongized in English [ei, ou] and we substitute these diphthongs for the Greek long vowels. Again words written with the smooth breathing began in Greek with the 'glottal catch,' a sound unknown in standard English, and which we drop in our pronunciation of Greek.

2.163. Other deviations between our practise and our knowledge of the ancient pronunciation have been brought about by the fact that we are accustomed to associate certain sounds with certain letters and we transfer that sound to the corresponding letter of the Greek. In many English words *ph* represents [f] and consequently we pronounce Greek *phi* in the same fashion, even tho we know that it represented [ph], the sound heard in *uphill*.

2.17. The result is a *traditional school pronunciation* of Greek which varies in different countries, and to a lesser extent in the same country. In spite of its shortcomings it accomplishes its primary purpose in a way which is fairly satisfactory, and which the Modern Greek pronunciation, on account of its greater divergence, could never equal. The American variety of this pronunciation will accordingly be described as the 'present pronunciation' of Greek. At the same time justice will be done to the known older pronunciation, when the two systems vary; because a knowledge of the actual ancient pronunciation is necessary for understanding many of the phenomena of the development of the language.

2.2. The arrangement of the letters in the alphabet is thoroly illogical; but in treating the sounds we shall classify them according to various elements in their articulation.

2.3. The first distinction—that between CONSONANTS and VOWELS—is dependent upon the width of the mouth opening.

It is accordingly a difference in degree. The dividing line is drawn at the point where natural expiration ceases to cause audible friction.

2.4. The CONSONANTS may further be subdivided on the following principles: consonants with complete closure of the mouth organs, in which the nasal cavity may be either open or shut according as the soft palate is lowered or raised; consonants with merely partial closure of the mouth organs, in which case the aperture left may be either in the center of the mouth, or on the sides. In each of these classes we must make other divisions according to the place of articulation, which has two aspects, the organ which moves to make the articulation, and the portion of the mouth touched (or approached) by it. Besides, consonants may be uttered with or without *voice*; in the former case the vocal chords are brought so near to one another that the passing air throws them into vibration, in the latter case the chords remain apart.

2.41. The articulation of the Greek consonants and their relation may be exhibited by the following table:

CONSONANTS.

Organ.	Place.	Complete closure.			Partial closure.			
		Voiced.	Voiced.	Voiceless.	Central aperture.		Lateral aperture.	
					Voiced.	Voiceless.	Voiced.	Voiceless.
Lip.	Lip.	m	b	p	w	w̥		
Point of Tongue.	Teeth (or Gum).	n	d	t				
Point of Tongue.	Gum.				r	r̥	l	l̥ ∞
Blade of Tongue.	Gum.				z	s		
Back of Tongue.	Soft Palate.	ŋ	g	k				
Vocal Chords.	Vocal' Chords.			'		h		
		Nasal.			Not nasal.			

2.42. Of the stop-sounds [p, b, m; t, d, n; k, g] require no explanation. They are written in Greek $\pi, \beta, \mu; \tau, \delta, \nu; \kappa, \gamma$, and are pronounced as in English. The guttural nasal [ŋ], the sound heard in *ink, sing* [ɪŋk, sɪŋ] has no letter in our alphabet; in Greek it occurs only before gutturals and is written γ as in $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ [angelos]. The glottal catch (ʔ) is not employed in standard English, but may be heard in some dialects and in German; in our pronunciation of Greek we drop the sound which was written with the smooth breathing.

2.43. The [w] remains in Attic-Ionic only in the combination [wi] resulting from the loss of a consonant between [u] and [i]. The pronunciation is that heard in *quit* [kwit], and it is written υ . Originally the sound was of more frequent occurrence. In the alphabets used for the dialects in which it persisted it was elsewhere written φ , a symbol which we employ when it is desired to designate the presence of this sound, especially in the Homeric poems.

2.44. The Greek [r] was clearly, like the English, lingual and not uvular. It was written ρ ; in some positions (so always when initial) it was voiceless, and this was indicated in writing by placing above it the rough breathing. In English the voiceless sound does not occur and we make no effort to reproduce it.

In standard English [r] becomes [ə] or is lost before consonants. This is to be avoided in pronouncing Greek.

2.45. The same is true of [l], written λ , except that the voiced and voiceless pronunciation is never distinguished in the writing, and we are even more uncertain about their distribution.

2.46. Of [s] and [z] the latter occurs only before voiced consonants, the former only in other positions; no difficulty is therefore caused by the use of a single sign σ to represent them.

2.47. In producing the *h*-sounds the mouth organs (tend to)

assume the position required for the following sound, while the vocal chords are narrowed so that the rubbing of the air against them produces an audible noise, but does not yet cause them to vibrate. In Greek the sounds occurred only before vowels at the beginning of a word where they were designated by the rough breathing, and after voiceless stop-sounds, cf. 2.481.

2.48. Some combinations of consonants are written with a single letter.

2.481. Thus /ph, th, kh/ the sounds heard in *uphill*, *hot-house*, *inkhorn*, were written ϕ , θ , χ ; later the pronunciation changed to (f, þ, x) the sounds heard in *fill*, *think* [piŋk], and German *machen* [ma·xn]. Our practise is to follow the later pronunciation, except that as [x] does not occur in English we substitute for it [k].

2.482. The combinations [ps, ks] are written ψ , ξ .

2.483. The sound in the Attic period represented by ζ is uncertain. Originally the group of sounds was /zd/; our present pronunciation is [z] when initial, but [dz] in the interior of a word.

2.5. The classification of the VOWELS is determined by three facts: *a*) the part of the tongue with which the articulation is made—*front* or *back*—vowels; *b*) the position of the tongue measured vertically—*high*, *mid* or *low* vowels; and *c*) whether the lips are rounded or not rounded.

A fourth distinction between *thin* and *broad* vowels rests on the width of the aperture measured horizontally. For Greek it must be disregarded, as our evidence is insufficient for establishing such fine discriminations.

In English we have also vowels articulated with the middle of the tongue, *mixed* vowels.

In the vowels it is also important to distinguish the time of their duration. In Greek we distinguish between *long* and *short*

vowels, but it must be remembered that this distinction does not represent all the variations in duration that must have occurred.

Consonants also vary in length, but the differences are less conspicuous, and we have far less evidence with regard to their occurrence in Greek.

2.51. The relation of the Greek vowels may be exhibited by the following table:

VOWELS.				
	Front.		Back.	
High.	i i·	y y·		u·
Mid.	e e·			o
Low.	ε·		a a·	ο·
	Not rounded.	Rounded.	Not rounded.	Rounded.

2.52. A short, high, front, unrounded vowel occurs in English, *e. g.*, *ship* [ʃip]; to the long vowel the closest approximation is the diphthong in *key* [ki·] or more exactly [ki·j]. In our pronunciation of Greek we employ these sounds as equivalents to those which ι represents.

2.53. A corresponding rounded vowel does not occur in English, but short and long vowels of this class may be heard in German *amüsieren* [amyzi·rən], *über* [y·bər], or in French, *lutte* [lyt], *pur* [py·r]. The same pronunciation is given by us to the vowels written υ in Greek.

2.54. English has a mid, front, unrounded, short vowel, heard in *ebb* [eb], which serves to render the vowel written as ε in Greek. To the long vowel our closest equivalent is the diphthong beginning with that vowel, heard in *day*, *great*, [de·i, gre·it] and we substitute this for the vowel which is written as the digraph ει in Greek.

2.55. In English a long, low, front, unrounded vowel occurs

only before the obscure vowel [ə] which has taken the place of /r/ before a consonant, *bear*, *mare* [be·ə, me·ə]. This sound would best represent that written as *η* in Greek. But in practise it is unusual to attempt to distinguish it from [ei].

The distinction can be plainly heard, *e. g.*, in *pray* [prei], but *prayer* [pre·ə].

2.56. In English we have low, back, unrounded vowels, heard in *father* [fa·ðə] and *naive* [na-i·v] which probably correspond well to the sounds written as *α* in Greek, and are so employed by us.

2.57. In English a corresponding long, rounded vowel is heard, *e. g.*, in *taught* [tə·t] and would best render the sound written as *ω* in Greek. In practise we employ the sound heard in *soul*, *prone*, which is in reality a diphthong [o·u], [so·ul], [pro·un], cf. 2.54.

The distinction is clearly audible in *low* [lou] contrasted with the verb *lower* [lə·e]. The comparative *lower* [louə] is analogical to *low*.

2.58. A short, mid, back, rounded vowel [o], written as *ο* in Greek, can be illustrated better from German *phonetisch* [fənetiʃ], or French, *peau* [po], than from English. Some pronounce it in the second syllable of *philosophic*, *admonition* [filosəfik, ædmoniʃən], tho others here diphthongize it [ou] as is regularly done in the long vowel of this sort. In our practise of pronouncing Greek we substitute [ɔ] the vowel heard in *not*, *got* [nɒt, gɒt].

2.59. In English our long, high, back, rounded vowel [u·] has regularly been diphthongized, [ɔw] in exact notation, as in *do* [dɔw] except before [ə] for /r/, as in *evil-doer* [-du·ə]. The latter sound would be the best rendering of the vowel written in Greek as the digraph *ου* but in practise we employ the diphthong.

2.6. When two vowels are combined in one syllable, the articulation of each is liable to modification. Even in a living language

this is a matter extremely difficult to determine, and naturally in a dead language there must here remain in our knowledge gaps of greater than ordinary extent. In Greek diphthongs we can see this much, that the sound written as υ was in them [u] not as elsewhere [y]. We classify the diphthongs into *slow* and *quick* diphthongs according as the first vowel is long or short, and they may also be called *long* and *short* diphthongs.

2.61. The diphthongs which occur in Greek are:

	ι -diphthongs.	υ -diphthongs.
Slow (long).	$\epsilon\iota$ $\alpha\iota$ $\omicron\iota$	$\epsilon\upsilon$ $\alpha\upsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon$
Quick (short),	ai oi	eu au

2.62. The slow diphthongs, written η , α , φ ; $\eta\upsilon$, $\bar{\alpha}\upsilon$, $\omega\upsilon$ all became monophthongs between the fourth and first centuries before our era. It is our practise to pronounce then exactly as we do the vowels which are written η , $\bar{\alpha}$, ω .

2.63. The English diphthong [ai], the sound heard, *e. g.*, in *eye*, *bite* [ai, bait] probably corresponds well to the sound written as $\alpha\iota$ in Greek, and is so employed by us.

2.64. The same may be said of the sound written $\omicron\iota$ and our diphthong heard, *e. g.*, in *boil*, *joy* [boil, dʒoi].

2.65. The same will apply to the sound written $\alpha\upsilon$ and that heard, *e. g.*, in *house*, *how* [haus, hau].

2.66. The combination [eu] cannot be illustrated from English or any familiar language. In practise some pronounce [e] and [u] in rapid succession, others substitute the English [ju] the sound heard in *yew*, *few* [ju, fju], for the diphthong written as $\epsilon\upsilon$ in Greek.

The rendering [oi] comes through German on the principle explained in 2.163.

2.7. The following table will show the value of the Greek letters with references to the section in which they are explained.

Letter.	Value.	Section.	Letter.	Value.	Section.
α	[a] [a·]	2.56.	π	[p]	2.42.
β	[b]	2.42.	ρ	[r] also /r/	2.44.
γ	[g] [ŋ]	2.42.	σ	[s] [z]	2.46.
δ	[d]	2.42.	τ	[t]	2.42.
ϵ	[e]	2.54.	υ	[y] [y·]	2.53.
ζ	/zd/ [z and dz]	2.483.		[w]	2.43.
η	/ε·/ [e·i]	2.55.	ϕ	/ph/ [ph or f]	2.481.
θ	/th/ [th or p]	2.481.	χ	/kh/ [kh, x or k]	2.481.
ι	[i] [i·]	2.52.	ψ	[ps]	2.482.
κ	[k]	2.42.	ω	/o·/ [o·u]	2.57.
λ	[l]	2.45.	$\epsilon\iota$	/e·/ [e·i]	2.54.
μ	[m]	2.42.	ov	/u·/ [u·w]	2.59.
ν	[n]	2.42.	ϵ	[h]	2.47.
ξ	[ks]	2.482.	'	/glottal catch/ [nothing]	2.42.
o	/o/ [o]	2.58.	'	[w]	2.43.

2.8. The sounds differ in volume, and it is upon the alternation of sounds of greater and less volume that our grouping them into syllables depends. A word has as many syllables as the number of times that the volume of sound reaches within it a culmination perceptibly greater than its surroundings. The sound of the greatest volume constitutes the *top* of the syllable and may be called *syllabic* in opposition to the other *non-syllabic* sounds. In Greek only vowels can stand at the top of the syllable, while in English and other languages this position can be held by sounds such as [m] [n] [l] [r] (examples of the last are not found in present English) which while of less volume than the vowels are of greater volume than the other consonants. Thus

for instance we have, *handsome* [hansm], *written* [ritn] and *devil* [devl].

2.81. In the structure of the syllable it is also of importance whether the consonant follows closely upon the vowel when its sound is at its height, or whether this diminishes before the utterance of the consonant begins. These differences we may distinguish as *close contact* and *loose contact*. In English there is a strongly marked tendency to close contact after short vowels, and to loose contact after long vowels. In Greek the principle of distribution was different. Loose contact seems to have been used whenever there was but a single consonant. The same was done in the Attic period in case of the combination of a stop consonant followed by μ , ν , ρ or λ ; earlier, however, close contact seems to have been used here. In other combinations the tendency was probably towards close contact, at least after short vowels, to judge from the facts of meter. In the writing it was customary to divide a word before any single consonant or any combination of consonants which could stand at the beginning of a word, except that in compounds the word was sometimes divided according to its etymology. This regulation is open to some suspicion of being in part mere schoolmastery.

2.9. Under the term *accent* we include two distinct, tho in part related, phenomena. Of these the first is the *stress*, depending upon the force with which the air is expelled from the lungs; the second is the *tone*, depending upon the rapidity of the vibration of the vocal chords. Normally both of these elements are present in language, but one predominates. In English stress is the more prominent, variations of tone being used only for the purpose of modifying (logically or emotionally) the whole utterance. In classical Greek the reverse was true. Of the stress accent at that time we have no information, while the written accents designate

variations of tone; the *acute* denoting a rising, the *circumflex* a rising-falling, and the *grave* a low tone. Later these differences of tones were subordinated to a stress laid upon the syllables which previously had had this tone accent.

2.91. In this respect there is a variation of practise. Some teachers prefer to render the Greek accent by stress, as was done in the post-classical period. Others (and this is my preference) prefer to maintain an even stress and imitate as far as possible the variations of tone.

The pupil should endeavor to secure the following habits in his pronunciation: *a*) a clear marking of the difference between long and short vowels; *b*) to guard against the tendency to allow stress (if he employs it) to influence the quantity of the vowels; *c*) avoiding the tendency to employ close contact after all short vowels.

VERBAL INFLECTION

In the following exercises verbal forms for which other indications
are not given inflect as follows :

<i>Infinitive</i>	ACTIVE <i>φέρειν</i>	MIDDLE-PASSIVE <i>φέρεσθαι</i>
INDICATIVE		
<i>Present</i>		
Pers. Sing.	Dual	Plural.
1st. <i>φέρω</i>		<i>φέρομεν</i>
2d. <i>φέρεῖς</i>	<i>φέρετον</i>	<i>φέρετε</i>
3d. <i>φέρει</i>	<i>φέρετον</i>	<i>φέρουσι(ν)</i>
		<i>φέρεται</i>
		<i>φέρεσθον</i>
		<i>φέρονται</i>

Imperfect

<i>(ἔ)φερον</i>	<i>(ἔ)φέρομεν</i>	<i>(ἔ)φερόμην</i>	<i>(ἔ)φερόμε(σ)θα</i>
<i>(ἔ)φερες</i>	<i>(ἔ)φέρετον</i>	<i>(ἔ)φέρετε</i>	<i>(ἔ)φέρεσθον</i>
<i>(ἔ)φερε</i>	<i>(ἔ)φερέτην</i>	<i>(ἔ)φερον</i>	<i>(ἔ)φέρετο</i>
		<i>(ἔ)φερόμενος</i>	<i>(ἔ)φερόμενη</i>

Participles

φέρων, φέρουσα, φέρον, φέροντος etc. *φερόμενος -η -ον*.

A number of aorists, *e. g.* *(ἔ)βαλον, (ἔ)ειπον*, inflect like
imperfects of this type.

EXERCISE I

1. Νοῦσον ἀνὰ στρατόν. 2. Ἡμετέρῳ ἐνὶ οἴκῳ. 3. Κατ' Οὐλύμποιο¹ καρήνων. 4. Φύλλα τε καὶ φλοιόν. 5. Πολέμοιο κακοῖο. 6. ἐπεὶ οὐτιδανοῖσι ἀνάσσεις. 7. Καὶ νῦν ἐν Δαναοῖσι . . . ἀγορεύεις. 8. Ὃς νῦν πολλὸν ἄριστος Ἀχαιῶν εὔχεται εἶναι.² 9. Πρὸς τε θεῶν μακάρων³ πρὸς τε θνητῶν ἀνθρώπων. 10. Ἔνεκα θνητῶν ἐριδαίνετον ᾧδε / ἐν δὲ θεοῖσι κολφὸν ἐλαύνετον.

1. To lofty Olympos. 2. The best of the Achaeans. 3. In the halls. 4. White sail. 5. Among the immortal gods. 6. [Thou art] always indeed fancying. 7. Child, why dost-thou-weep? 8. Thou-commandest me O-dear-to-Zeus. 9. But I have [a thing] both small and dear. 10. [He] rules the Argives and him ⁴ the Achaeans obey.

¹ Cf. Ὀλυμπος. ² Pres. inf. of εἰμί. ³ Gen. pl. of μάκαρ. ⁴ οἱ (enclitic).

EXERCISE II

1. πολλὰς ἰφθίμους ψυχὰς. 2. πολυφλοίσβοιο θαλάσσης.
3. ὀιστοὶ ἐπ' ὤμων χωομένοιο. 4. κρατερὸν δ' ἐπὶ μῦθον ἔτελλε.
5. καὶ λίσσετο πάντας¹ Ἀχαιοὺς,
'Ατρεΐδα δὲ μάλιστα δύω κοσμήτορε² λαῶν.
6. δεινὴ δὲ κλαγγὴ γένετ'³ ἀργυρέοιο βιοῖο.
7. αἰεὶ δὲ πυραὶ νεκύων⁴ καίοντο θαμειαί.
8. ἐννήμαρ μὲν ἀνὰ στρατὸν ὄχετο⁵ κῆλα θεοῖο,
τῇ δεκάτῃ δὲ
9. ποτὶ δὲ σκῆπτρον βάλε⁶ γαίῃ
χρυσεῖοις ἥλοισι πεπαρμένον,⁷ ἔξετο δ' αὐτός.
'Ατρεΐδης δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἐμήμιε.

1. Most-dread son-of-Kronos! 2. But out they-threw the anchors. 3. And the-people kept-perishing. 4. And he-obeyed the saying. 5. For she-was-troubled for the Danaans. 6. But Athene came from heaven. 7. And he would⁸ not yet cease [from] his wrath. 8. And [the savor of] the fat reached heaven. 9. And she-left him⁹ there, raging in¹⁰ soul.

¹ Acc. pl. masc. of πᾶς. ² Acc. dual of κοσμήτωρ. ³ Aorist γενόμεν of γίγνομαι.
⁴ Gen. pl. of νέκυς. ⁵ Augmented, cf. οἴχομαι. ⁶ Aorist of βάλλω. ⁷ Perf. part. from πείρω. ⁸ Imperfect. ⁹ τότε. ¹⁰ κατά.

EXERCISE III

1. ἡ¹ μυρί' Ἀχαιοῖς ἄλγε' ἔθηκε.²
2. νοῦσον ἀνὰ στρατὸν ὦρσε³ κακὴν, ὀλέκοντο δὲ λαοί.
3. ἀζόμενοι Διὸς νιὸν ἐκηβόλον Ἀπόλλωνα.
4. ἡμετέρῳ ἐνὶ οἴκῳ, ἐν Ἀργεῖ, τηλόθι πατρὸς.
5. οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ Τρώων ἔνεκ' ἤλυθον⁴ αἰχμητῶν.
6. οὐ μὲν σοί⁵ ποτε ἴσον ἔχω γέρας.
7. ἔλκετο δ' ἐκ κολεοῖο μέγα⁶ ξίφος, ἦλθε δ' Ἀθήνη
οὐρανόθεν.
8. ἄψ δ' ἐς κουλεὸν ὦσε⁷ μέγα ξίφος.
9. Πηλεΐδης δ'
Ἀτρεΐδην προσέειπε, καὶ οὐ πῶ λῆγε χόλοιο.
10. ὃς μέγα πᾶσιν⁸
ἔρκος Ἀχαιοῖσιν πέλεται πολέμοιο κακοῖο.

1. But of Zeus was-being-accomplished the plan. 2. By thy darts. 3. The goddess white-armed Hera. 4. In his breast. 5. The striker-at-will gave⁹ woes. 6. The great-souled Achaeans. 7. Unseemly destruction (acc.). 8. With both the son-of-Menotios and his comrades. 9. Rose-fingered Dawn.

¹ Nom. sing. fem. of rel. pr. ἥ. ² 3d sing. aor. of τίθημι. ³ 3d sing. aor. ὀρνύμι.
⁴ Aor. ἔρχομαι. ⁵ Dat. sing. of σύ. ⁶ Acc. sing. neut. μέγας. ⁷ 3d sing. aor. ὠθέω.
⁸ Dat. pl. of πᾶς. ⁹ ἔδωκε.

EXERCISE IV

1. μή σε¹ γέρον κοίλῃσιν ἐγὼ παρὰ νηυσὶ κιχέω²
ἢ νῦν δηθύνοντ' ἢ ὕστερον αὖτις ἰόντα.³
2. ὥς ἔφατ'⁴ εὐχόμενος τοῦ δ' ἔκλυε Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων.
βῆ δὲ κατ' Οὐλύμπιοι καρήνων χωόμενος κῆρ·
ἔκλαγξαν⁵ δ' ἄρ' οἰστοὶ ἐπ' ὤμων χωομένοιοι,
αὐτοῦ κινηθέντός.⁶
3. ἦ τοι ὅ γ' ὥς εἰπὼν κατ' ἄρ' ἔξετο, τοῖσι δ' ἀνέστη⁷
Κάλχας Θεστορίδης οἰωνοπόλων ὄχ' ἄριστος
ὃς ἤδη⁸ τὰ τ' εἶντα⁹ τὰ τ' ἐσσόμενα¹⁰ πρό τ' εἶντα.
4. καὶ νῦν ἐν Δαναοῖσι θεοπροπέων ἀγορεύεις
ὥς δὴ τοῦδ' ἔνεκά σφιν¹¹ ἐκηβόλος ἄλγεα τεύχει
οὐνεκ' ἐγὼ κούρης Χρυσηίδος ἀγλά' ἄποινα
οὐκ ἔθελον δέξασθαι.¹²

1. Of all the Danaans together. 2. The bright-eyed maid (acc.), unbought, unransomed. 3. O son-of-Atrous, most-glorious, most-avaricious of all (men). 4. In Phthia deep-of-soil, the-nurse-of-men. 5. Both shady mountains and the echoing sea. 6. Of impetuous war. 7. For always to-thee¹³ strife (is) dear, and wars, and battles.

¹ Acc. of σύ. ² Aor. subj. 1st. sing., cf. κιχάνω. ³ Pres. part. of εἶμι. ⁴ Imperf. of φημί. ⁵ 3rd. pl. aor. of κλάζω. ⁶ Part. aor. pass. of κινέω. ⁷ 3rd. sing. aor. of ἀν-ίστημι. ⁸ 3rd sing. pluperf. of οἶδα. ⁹ Pres. part. of εἶμι. ¹⁰ Fut. part. of εἶμι. ¹¹ Dat. pl. of pron., cf. σφείων. ¹² Aor. inf. δέχομαι. ¹³ τοι.

EXERCISE V

1. Ἀτρεΐδαι τε καὶ ἄλλοι ἐνκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί.
2. ἄρνων κνίσσης αἰγῶν τε τελείων.
3. μῆνιν Ἀπόλλωνος ἑκατηβελέταο ἄνακτος.
4. ὦ πόποι, ἦ μέγα πένθος Ἀχαιίδα γαῖαν ἰκάνει.
5. τὸν¹ δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη² κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων.
6. οὐ μὰ γὰρ Ἀπόλλωνα διίφιλον, ᾧ³ τε σὺ Κάλχαν
εὐχόμενος Δαναοῖσι θεοπροπίας ἀναφαίνεις.
7. ἦ μυρί' Ἀχαιοῖς ἄλγε' ἔθηκεν,
πολλὰς δ' ἰφθίμους ψυχὰς Ἄϊδι προΐαψεν⁴
ἡρώων, αὐτοὺς δὲ ἐλώρια τεύχε κύνεσσιν
οἰωνοῖσί τε πᾶσι, Διὸς δ' ἐτελείετο βουλή.

-
1. A sacred hecatomb (acc.). 2. O-clad in-shamelessness,⁵ O-crafty-minded! 3. Him addressed the goddess bright-eyed Athene.
 4. Drunkard, with⁶ the eyes of a dog but the heart of a stag.

¹ Acc. sing. masc. of ὁ. ² Cf. πρόσ-φημι. ³ Dat. sing. masc. of rel. pron. ὅς.
⁴ 3d sing. aor. of προ-ιάπτω. ⁵ Acc. ⁶ ἔχων.

EXERCISE VI

1. ὁ γὰρ ἦλθε θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν
 λυσόμενός¹ τε θύγατρα φέρων τ' ἀπερείσι' ἄποινα,
 στέμματ' ἔχων ἐν χερσὶν ἐκηβόλου Ἀπόλλωνος
 χρυσέῳ ἀνὰ σκήπτρῳ καὶ λίσσετο πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς
 Ἀτρεΐδα δὲ μάλιστα δύο κοσμήτορε λαῶν.
 'Ἀτρεΐδαι τε καὶ ἄλλοι ἐυκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί.'
2. βῆ δ' ἀκέων παρὰ θίνα πολυφλοίσβοιο θαλάσσης.
3. τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ'² ἔπειτα ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς.
 Ἀτρεΐδῃ κύδιστε, φιλοκτεανώτατ' πάντων
 πῶς γάρ τοι δώσουσι³ γέρας μεγάθυμοι Ἀχαιοί;
4. ὥς φάτο δάκρυ χέων· τοῦ δ' ἔκλυε πότνια μήτηρ,
 ἡμένῃ⁴ ἐν βένθεσσιν ἄλός παρὰ πατρὶ γέροντι.
5. οἱ δ' ἀπελυμαίνοντο, καὶ εἰς ἄλλα λύματ' ἔβαλλον·
 ἔρδον δ' Ἀπόλλωνι τεληέσσας ἑκατόμβας
 ταύρων ἢ δ' αἰγῶν παρὰ θῖν' ἄλός ἀτρυγέτοιο·
 κνίσῃ δ' οὐρανὸν ἵκεν, ἐλίσσομένη περὶ καπνῷ.

-
1. Both the son-of Atreus, the king of men, and noble Achilles.
 2. Him answered next the king of men Agamemnon. 3. And upon⁵ the silver hilt he stayed his hand. 4. To⁶ the house of aegis-bearing Zeus, to-the-midst-of⁷ the other gods. 5. Hail⁶ heralds, messengers of Zeus and also of men.

¹ Fut. part. of λύω. ² Augmented, cf. ἀμείβομαι. ³ Fut. cf. δίδωμι. ⁴ Perf. part. of ἡμαι. ⁵ ἐπί with Dat. ⁶ ἐς. ⁷ μετά with acc. ⁸ χαίρετε.

EXERCISE VII

1. ἀλλὰ τὸ μὲν πλεῖον πολυαῖκας πολέμοιο
χείρες ἐμαὶ διέπουσι.
2. ὥς φάτο· Πηλεΐωνι δ' ἄχος γένετ', ἐν δέ οἱ ἦτορ
στήθεσσιν λασίοισι διάνδιχα μερμήριξεν.¹
3. εἶος δ' ταῦθ' ὄρμαινε² κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν,
ἔλκετο δ' ἐκ κολεοῖο μέγα ξίφος, ἦλθε δ' Ἀθήνη
οὐρανόθεν.
4. ὠχόμεθ' ³ ἐς Θήβην, ἱερὴν πόλιν Ἡετίωνος
τὴν δὲ διεπράθομέν τε καὶ ἤγομεν⁴ ἐνθάδε πάντα.
5. καίε δ' ἐπὶ σχίζῃς ὁ γέρων, ἐπὶ δ' αἶθοπα οἶνον
λείβε· νέοι δὲ παρ' αὐτὸν ἔχον πεμπώβολα χερσίν.

1. The blameless prophet. 2. Prophet of evils! 3. By ⁵ Hector the slayer-of-men. 4. But among ⁶ the third he-was-lord. 5. And [with] the strongest, they did-fight, [with] the beasts that-dwell-in-the-mountains. 6. Him answered next Thetis shedding tears.

¹ Cf. μερμηρίζω. ² Cf. ὀρμαίνω. ³ Cf. οἴχομαι. ⁴ Cf. ἄγω. ⁵ ὑπό with gen.
⁶ μετά with Dat. pl.

EXERCISE VIII

1. μῆνιν ᾄειδε¹ θεὰ Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος.
2. οὐρήας μὲν πρῶτον ἐπώχετο καὶ κύνας ἀργούς·
αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ' αὐτοῖσι βέλος ἐχεπευχῆς ἐφίει²
βάλλ'· αἰεὶ δὲ πυραὶ νεκύων καίοντο θαμειαί.
3. τοῖσι δ' ἀνιστάμενος μετέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς.
4. ἦ ποτ' Ἀχιλλῆος ποθὴ ἵξεται³ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν
σύμπαντας· τότε δ' οὐ δυνήσεται⁴ ἀχνύμενός περ
χραιομεῖν.⁵
5. οὐ γάρ πω τοίους ἴδον⁶ ἀνέρας οὐδὲ ἴδωμαι,⁷
οἷον Πειρίθοόν τε Δρύαντά τε, ποιμένα λαῶν,
Καινέα τ' Ἐξάδιόν τε καὶ ἀντίθεον Πολύφημον
Θησέα τ' Αἰγείδην, ἐπιείκελον ἀθανάτοισιν.
6. οἱ δὲ πανημέριοι μολπῇ θεὸν ἰλάσκοντο,
καλὸν αἰέδοντες παιήονα, κοῦροι Ἀχαιῶν,
μέλποντες ἐκάεργον· ὃ δὲ φρένα τέρπετ' ἀκούων.
7. αὐτὰρ ὃ μῆνι νηυσὶ παρήμενος ὠκυπόροισι
διογενὴς Πηλέος υἱός, πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·
οὔτε ποτ' εἰς ἀγορὴν πωλέσκετο κυδιάνειραν,
οὔτε ποτ' ἐς πόλεμον· ἀλλὰ φθινύθεσκε φίλον κῆρ,
αὔθι μένων, ποθέεσκε δ' αὐτὴν τε πτόλεμόν τε.

1. The son of Leto and of Zeus. 2. The gods having the Olympian mansions. 3. The scepter and fillet of the god. 4. Fat pieces-of-the-flesh-of-the-thighs⁸ of bulls and goats. 5. Having on his shoulders his bow and his close-covered quiver.

¹ 2d sing. impv. ² Pres. part. ἐφ-ίημι. ³ Fut., cf. ἰκνέομαι. ⁴ Fut. of δύναμαι.
⁵ Pres. inf. of χραιομέω. ⁶ Aor., cf. ὁράω. ⁷ Aor. subj. ⁸ μηρίον.

EXERCISE IX

1. ὥς δὴ τοῦδ' ἔνεκά σφιν ἐκηβόλος ἄλγεα τεύχει
οὔνεκ' ἐγὼ κούρης Χρυσηίδος ἀγλά' ἄποινα
οὐκ ἔθελον δέξασθαι,¹—ἐπεὶ πολὺ βούλομαι αὐτὴν
οἴκοι ἔχειν. καὶ γάρ ῥα Κλυταιμνήστρης προβέβουλα,²
κουριδίδης ἀλόχου, ἐπεὶ οὐ ἐθέν ἐστι³ χερείων,
οὐ δέμας οὐδὲ φυήν, οὔτ' ἄρ φρένας οὔτε τι ἔργα.
2. οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ Τρώων ἔνεκ' ἤλυθον αἰχμητῶν
δεῦρο μαχισόμενος,⁴ ἐπεὶ οὐ τί μοι αἵτιοί εἰσιν.⁵
οὐ γάρ πώ ποτ' ἐμὰς βοῦς ἤλασαν,⁵ οὐδὲ μὲν ἵππους,
οὐδέ ποτ' ἐν Φθίῃ ἐριβώλακι βωτιανείρῃ
καρπὸν ἐδηλήσαντ',⁶ ἐπεὶ ἡ μάλα πολλὰ μεταξὺ,
οὔρεά τε σκιόεντα θάλασσά τε ἠχήμεσσα.
3. χωόμενος δ' ὁ γέρων πάλιν ὄχετο· τοῖο δ' Ἀπόλλων
εὐξαμένου⁷ ἤκουσεν,⁸ ἐπεὶ μάλα οἱ φίλος ἦεν,³
ἦκε⁹ δ' ἐπ' ⁹. Ἀργείοισι κακὸν βέλος· οἱ δέ νυ λαοὶ
θυῆσκον ἐπασσύτεροι, τὰ δ' ἐπ' ὄχετο κῆλα θεοῖο
πάντῃ ἀνὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν. ἄμμι δὲ μάντις
εὖ εἰδὼς ἀγόρευε θεοπροπίας ἐκάτοιο.
αὐτίκ' ἐγὼ πρῶτος κελόμην θεὸν ἰλάσκεσθαι·
Ἀτρεΐωνα δ' ἔπειτα χόλος λάβεν.¹⁰

¹ Aor. inf. mid. of δέχομαι. ² Cf. προ-βουλομαι. ³ Cf. εἰμί. ⁴ Fut. part. of μάχομαι. ⁵ Cf. ἐλαύνω. ⁶ Cf. δηλέομαι. ⁷ Aor. part. of εὔχομαι. ⁸ Cf. ἀκούω. ⁹ Cf. ἐφ-ίημι. ¹⁰ Cf. λαμβάνω.

EXERCISE X

1. ἦ τοι ὃ γ' ὥς εἰπὼν, κατ' ἄρ' ἔζετο, τοῖσι δ' ἀνέστη
 Κάλχας Θεστορίδης, οἰωνοπόλων ὄχ' ἄριστος,
 ὃς ἤδη τά τ' ἐόντα τά τ' ἐσσόμενα πρό τ' ἐόντα,
 καὶ νήεσσ' ἠγήσατ'¹ Ἀχαιῶν Ἴλιον εἴσω
 ἦν διὰ μαντοσύνην, τήν οἱ πόρε Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων.
 ὃ σφιν ἐν φρονέων ἀγορήσατο² καὶ μετέειπεν.³
2. οὐ μὲν σοί ποτε ἴσον ἔχω γέρας, ὅππότε Ἀχαιοὶ
 Τρώων ἐκπέρσωσ'⁴ ἐν ναιόμενον πτολίεθρον·
 ἀλλὰ τὸ μὲν πλείον πολυαῖκος πολέμοιο
 χεῖρες ἐμαὶ διέπουσ', ἀτὰρ ἦν ποτε δασμὸς ἵκηται,⁵
 σοὶ τὸ γέρας πολὺ μείζον, ἐγὼ δ' ὀλίγον τε φίλον τε
 ἔρχομ' ἔχων ἐπὶ νῆας, ἐπεὶ κε κάμω⁶ πολεμίζων.
 νῦν δ' εἴμι Φθίηνδ', ἐπεὶ ἦ πολὺ φέρτερόν ἐστιν
 οἴκαδ' ἵμεν⁷ σὺν νηυσὶ κορωνίσιν, οὐδέ σ' οἶω
 ἐνθάδ' ἄτιμος ἐὼν ἄφενος καὶ πλοῦτον ἀφύξειν.⁸

¹ Cf. ἠγέομαι. ² Cf. ἀγοράομαι. ³ Cf. μετά-φημι. ⁴ 3d pl. aor. subj. of ἐκ-πέρθω.
⁵ 3d sing. aor. subj., cf. ἰκνέομαι. ⁶ 1st sing. aor. subj. of κάμνω. ⁷ Pres. inf. of εἴμι. ⁸ Fut. inf. of ἀφύσσω.

ENGLISH-GREEK VOCABULARY.

No indications of the inflection are given, because the student is wanted to look up all words in his Greek-English Vocabulary.

Accomplish, <i>τελείω</i> .	Battle, <i>μάχη</i> .
Achaean, <i>Ἀχαιός</i> .	beast, <i>φῆρ</i> .
Achilles, <i>Ἀχιλλεύς</i> .	best, <i>ἄριστος</i> .
addressed, <i>προσ-έειπον</i> , cf. <i>πρόσ-φημι</i> .	blameless, <i>ἀμύμων</i> .
aegis-bearing, <i>αἰγιόχος</i> .	both . . . and, <i>τε . . . τε</i> (encl.), <i>τε . . . καί</i> .
Agamemnon, <i>Ἀγαμέμνων</i> .	bow, <i>τόξον</i> .
all, <i>πᾶς</i> ; all . . . together, <i>σύμπᾶς</i> .	breast, <i>στῆθος</i> .
also, <i>καί</i> ; and also <i>ἡδὲ καί</i> .	bright-eyed, <i>ἐλικῶπις, γλαυκῶπις</i> .
always, <i>αἰεί</i> .	bull, <i>ταῦρος</i> .
among, <i>ἐν, μετά</i> .	but, <i>δέ</i> (postp.), <i>ἀλλά</i> .
anchor, <i>εὐνή</i> .	Cease, <i>λήγω</i> .
and, <i>καί, τε</i> (encl.), <i>ἡδέ, δέ</i> (postp.).	child, <i>τέκνον</i> .
answer, <i>ἀμείβομαι</i> .	clad, <i>ἐπιειμένος</i> .
Argive, <i>Ἀργεῖος</i> .	close-covered, <i>ἀμφηρεφής</i> .
Athene, <i>Ἀθήνη</i> .	command, <i>κέλομαι</i> .
Atreus, <i>Ἀτρεΐς</i> ; son of A., <i>Ἀτρεΐδης</i> .	come, <i>ἔρχομαι</i> , aor. <i>ἦλθον</i> .
avaricious, most, <i>φιλοκτεανώτατος</i> .	comrade, <i>ἑταρος, ἑταῖρος</i> .
	crafty-minded, <i>κερδαλέφρων</i> .
	Danaans, <i>Δαναοί</i> .

dart, βέλος.	hecatomb, ἑκατόμβη.
dawn, ἡώς.	Hector, Ἑκτωρ.
dear, φίλος; d. to Zeus, διήφιλος.	Hera, Ἥρη.
deep-of-soil, ἐριβώλαξ.	herald, κήρυξ.
destruction, λουργός.	hilt, κώπη.
dog, κύων.	his, ἐός.
dread, most d., αἰνότατος.	house, δῶμα.
drunkard, οἰνοβαρής.	In, ἐν.
dwelt, cf. mountain.	immortal, ἀθάνατος.
Echoing, ἠχῆεις.	impetuous, πολυαἰξ.
evil, κακός.	indeed, μὲν (postp.)
eye, ὄμμα.	King, ἄναξ.
Fancy, δόω.	Kronos, Κρόνος; son-of K.
fat, adj., πίων.	Κρονίδης.
fat, (or its savor), κνίσση.	Leave, λείπω.
fight, μάχομαι.	Leto, Λητώ.
fillet, στέμμα.	lofty, μακρός.
for, γάρ (postp.).	lord, to be l., ἀνάσσω.
Goat, αἶξ.	Maid, κόρη.
god, θεός, δαίμων.	mansion, δῶμα.
goddess, θεά.	man, ἀνὴρ.
glorious, most g., κύνιστος.	me, με (encl.).
great-souled, μεγάθυμος.	Menoitios, Μενoitίος; son of M.
Hall, μέγαρον.	Μενoitιάδης.
hand, χεῖρ.	messenger, ἄγγελος.
have, ἔχω.	mountain, ὄρος; mountain-dwell-
heart, κραδίη.	ing, ὄρεσκῶς.
heaven, οὐρανός.	Next, αὐτε, ἔπειτα.

noble, δῖος.	slayer-of-men, ἀνδροφόνος.
not, οὐ; not yet, οὐ πῶ.	small, ὀλίγος.
nurse-of-men, βωτιάνειρα.	son, υἱός.
	soul, θυμός.
Obey, πειθω (middle).	stag, ἔλαφος.
Olympus, Ὀλύμπος; Olympian,	stay, σχέθω.
Ὀλύμπιος.	strife, ἔρις,
other, ἄλλος.	striker-at-will, ἐκηβόλος.
out, ἐκ.	strongest, κάρτιστος.
People, λαός.	Tear, δάκρυ.
perish, ὀλέκομαι.	there, αὐτοῦ.
Phthia, Φθίη.	Thetis, Θέτις.
plan, βουλή.	third, τρίτατος.
prophet, μάντις.	throw, βάλλω.
	thy, σός.
Quiver, φαρέτρη.	troubled, to be, κήδομαι.
	to, ἐς.
Rage, χόομαι.	Unbought, ἀπρίατος.
reach, ἰκνέομαι, ἔρχομαι.	unransomed, ἀνάποινος.
rose-fingered, ῥοδοδάκτυλος.	unseemly, ἀεικής.
rule, κρατέω.	
Sacred, ἱερός.	War, πόλεμος.
sail, ἰστίον.	weep, κλαίω.
saying, μῦθος.	white, λευκός; white-armed,
scepter, σκῆπτρον.	λευκώλενος.
sea, θάλασσα.	why, τί.
shady, σκιόεις.	with, σύν.
shamelessness, ἀναιδείη.	woe, ἄλγος.
shed, κατὰ . . . χέω.	wrath, χόλος.
shoulder, ὤμος.	
silver, ἀργύρεος.	Zeus, Ζεὺς.

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